



**REPORT
GOVERNMENT, NG
FOR THE 1939
ON THE OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS
DRUGS.**

NORONHA & CO., LTD.
Government Printers & Publishers.

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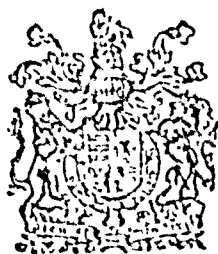


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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939 ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A.—General.

I. LAWS AND PUBLICATIONS.

(1) The Opium Ordinance (No. 7 of 1932) controls the movement of raw opium, and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 35 of 1935) controls the movement and sale of dangerous drugs.

(2) The two ordinances mentioned cover in the essentials the various recommendations of the League's advisory committee. The amending ordinance to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance has proved effective. It has made the actual handling and sale of diacetylmorphine pill pipes difficult and throughout the year lessors and landlords were reporting diacetylmorphine pill (and opium) divans to the authorities.

A few shipments of dangerous drugs were received during the year intended for "relief purposes" in China. These were all handled without delay and the drugs were forwarded into the interior of China as and when opportunity offered. A certain amount of stock of these drugs belonging to the British fund for the relief of distress in China was still on hand at the end of the year.

The "import certificate" system worked satisfactorily as a general rule, and the "relief consignments" being consigned as such for use in China did not get confused with the normal consignments intended solely for use in the Colony of Hong Kong.

(3) There were no local publications of importance.

II. ADMINISTRATION.

(1) There were no important local modifications in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the International Conventions, and no special difficulties were encountered.

(2) The campaign against diacetylmorphine pills was carried on with vigour during the year under review, though in the latter part of the year the European war tended to draw the activities of the small available staff towards other channels. Persons found in possession of diacetylmorphine or working in pill factories were committed for trial at the criminal sessions. Appendix IIIB shows the results of these cases. Appendix VA gives tabulated details of cases of this type and Appendix VB gives tabulated details of dangerous drug seizures.

During the year over eight thousand houses, flats or floors were visited in connexion with the diacetylmorphine and opium campaign and these raids do not include those made by police officers in the course of their duty under dangerous drugs and opium warrants.

Appendix IIIA shows the number of dangerous drug cases during the year. The majority of these cases involved the possession of diacetylmorphine pills, keeping pill divans and the possession of pill pipes, and it is of interest to note that the number of these cases increased from 891 in 1938 to 2,196 in 1939. During the year under review 5,983 opium pipes, 5,236 diacetylmorphine pill pipes and 11,786 lamps were seized in opium and pill divans, and 769 persons were deported after conviction of dangerous drug offences.

Imports of caffeine during the year were 14,310 pounds and of these 2,150 pounds were re-exported. As the result of investigations made by officers engaged in diacetylmorphine pill investigations, it was found that, though there were in addition unreported imports and exports of this drug, the 12,000 pounds figure for the local consumption of this drug is probably correct. Practically the whole of this caffeine was consumed in pill factories. The outbreak of the war in Europe had an interesting effect on the imports of caffeine and other ingredients of diacetylmorphine pills. The principal

ingredients affected were those obtained in the usual course from Europe—being caffeine, acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), and sugar of milk. The chief sources of these ingredients were Germany and Holland and the first effect of the war was to cut off supplies. The shortage became acute towards the end of the year, and, as a result, pill factories were difficult to locate and there was a definite shortage in the supply of pills for pill smokers.

The illicit imports of diacetylmorphine during the year came from north China and the supply of this drug appeared short in the latter part of the year. This may have been due to an increase in price but it is known that war conditions generally affected its purchase and movement. The scarcity of the drug was noted in the pills themselves—the amount of diacetylmorphine in each pill was found to be less in some cases towards the end of the year. The pill factories located were highly organized and it was obvious that elaborate precautions were taken to cover up all trace of the owners or other persons financing the factory operations. The precautions were extended to cover all movements of pill ingredients and the fact that the factories were in many cases located and raided within a few days of the commencement of operations reflects great credit on the small band of officers engaged in these investigations. These officers had the satisfaction on several occasions of effecting the arrest and later securing the conviction of persons, who had been known to be connected with the pill traffic over a considerable period, and their eventual arrest was the result of months of patient work. The majority of cases of the factory type were the result of investigations which have been carried out along original lines and not the result of direct information. This system was extended during the year to cover divans of both types with considerable success. As in previous years no money was found in pill factories or pill depots, and it is obvious that a special organization handles the financial side of the business. In two pill depots special memos authorizing delivery of pills were found, but there was of course no indication as to the place of origin or person issuing these memos. The persons carrying diacetylmorphine and dyacetylmorphine pills meet and exchange their loads (which are generally small and inconspicuous), in all kinds of public places as well as in hotels and private houses, and on some occasions officers specially detailed have been able to keep these appointments and secure arrests.

As in previous years very little money is found in pill and opium divans. This indicates that collectors must make frequent visits to remove to other premises the money received from patrons. In almost all cases the person found keeping an opium or diacetylmorphine pill divan claims to be the principal tenant of the premises or floor. In many cases where the same premises or floor was raided after the lapse of two or three days a new keeper who claimed to be principal tenant was found—in fact as many as five have been found within a month on the same premises. In Hong Kong it is common knowledge that tenement premises are let on a monthly tenancy and persons of the type usually found in charge of divans were not those who would be principal tenants.

II. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

(1) As already stated import certificates are issued allowing import of dangerous drugs for local use only. Slight temporary modifications were however made to meet the case of consignments intended for "relief purposes" in China. There were no exports of dangerous drugs which had been specially imported for Hong Kong use.

(2) These certificates are issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. Diacetylmorphine must, if imported, be consigned to the Director of Medical Services who will hand the consignment over to the consignee. There have been no authorized imports of this drug for some years.

(3) The question of diversion or transit certificate did not arise. No diversion would be allowed without close scrutiny, and all shipments of opium and dangerous drugs in transit through the Colony, with or without transhipment, are scrutinized.

(4) Exporting countries regularly send copies of export authorizations, and these, after being checked for actual import, are returned to the issuing authorities.

(5) No formal comment can be made on the fact that, except in the case of a few small quantities of opium and dangerous drugs, no exports have been made since 1931.

(6) No difficulties were experienced with regard to transit, transshipment or diversion and there is no free zone in Hong Kong. Opium or dangerous drugs held in Hong Kong for a few days pending transshipment on through bills of lading are stored in bonded warehouses.

(7) There was no traffic with countries which have not adopted the certificate system.

(8) There were no changes in the application of the system to Indian hemp, which is treated as a dangerous drug. Indian hemp has not been found in use in Hong Kong for illegal purposes and there appears to be no demand for this drug.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

(1) Hong Kong, being a dependency of Great Britain, has no power to conclude international treaties or agreements.

(2) Hong Kong has continued to co-operate on every possible occasion with other governments. Where possible communication is made direct by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the responsible authority in far eastern colonies, and in other cases communication has been effected through the usual diplomatic channels. In addition to the British colonies special contact has been made with the departments concerned in the United States.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

(1) (a). The traffic in diacetylmorphine pills did not increase in Hong Kong during the year under review—the increase in the number of cases and pills seized was the result of organized operations against the dangerous drug menace. There is no doubt that the efforts of the last few years are making themselves felt in all directions. The persons at the back of the traffic have suffered, and are still suffering, huge losses and not a few are safely lodged in goal with the prospect of banishment from the Colony at the expiration of their sentence. During the year 3,714,914 pills were seized in a total of 794 seizures, of which 700 seizures were in pill divan cases. The persons found carrying pills in the streets were usually not of the coolie type, and the patrons of divans were as a general rule young and not of the lowest class. Females were found in many pill

divans—many were believed to be prostitutes. There was little evidence of the use of "white drugs" other than in the form of diacetylmorphine pills. In one case however, evidence of the preparation and smoking of cigarettes, in the end of which a small quantity of a mixture of cocaine and diacetylmorphine had been placed was found. The premises in which this evidence was obtained were occupied by northern Chinese who had been under suspicion for some time in connexion with the pill traffic. No arrest was made as, at the time of the raid, the occupants of the floor were out. Factories manufacturing diacetylmorphine pills continued to be located (a) before operations commenced, and (b) shortly after operations had started, and in two cases nearly a month elapsed after the premises had been occupied before pill operations commenced. It was obvious that the persons concerned were waiting to see whether the premises were suspect and fortunately the officers engaged in these special investigations were able to keep out of sight and allay suspicions.

(b) There were eleven seizures of diacetylmorphine during the year, which involved just over 115 ounces of the drug, but of these four only were important. The diacetylmorphine itself was of the crude type.

These cases were:

(1) Unnumbered house, Ngan Tau Mei Village. A large pill factory was located in this house and amongst other exhibits found (see report on pill factories), were 16 ounces of diacetylmorphine. The female in charge was arrested and convicted.

(2) Mat-shed, Lantau Island. This was a case of a large scale pill factory and amongst other exhibits 18 ounce of diacetylmorphine were found (see also report on pill factories). Two females and three males were arrested and convicted.

(3) Female passenger ex. 18, "Tat Shen" from Macao. A well-dressed and well-spoken female passenger arrived from Macao by the steamer indicated. She carried as her personal baggage two parcels containing 10000 packets each of medicinal tea, of Chinese native type. In one of the 2 packets diacetylmorphine was found in about a 1000 small quantity of the tea, and the total weight of the drug was 27 ounce. The female carried this as a gift for her friends, and the source of the tea was traced to the same source as the tea of the case (1) and (2) mentioned.

(4) Cecil Hotel, Victoria, Hong Kong. This case was the result of investigations spread over more than two years. A male had engaged the room on the morning of the raid and two others joined him at about mid-day. The three were known to the department and it was decided to raid the room. Nothing was found and the officers were on the point of leaving when a fourth male arrived and was shown into the room. He also was "known" and on his person three packets (12½ ounces in all), of diacetylmorphine were found. Unfortunately there was no evidence against the first three males but the fourth was convicted.

Appendices VA and B give full details of all important pill and diacetylmorphine cases, but it is impossible for them to convey any idea of the extraordinary good work which has lead up to these cases. Special attention is drawn to the enormous quantities of pill ingredients found in some of these cases. The average weight of 1,000 diacetylmorphine pills is nine ounces, and the weights of materials found give a clear indication as to the volume of business in view. Factories of this type would not produce less than 200,000 pills a day.

(c) There were only four seizures of other dangerous drugs during the year under review—three of these involved a total of 2,776 morphine pills in which morphine appeared to have been used as a substitute for diacetylmorphine, and one case which involved the possession of a few morphine ampoules—the total morphine content of which was 0.096 grams.

(d) There were 30 seizures of Iranian raw opium which involved 2,727 taels of the drug. The three large seizures are shown in Appendix IIA and the drug seized is believed to have been intended for Hong Kong consumption. In a number of small cases seizures were made under conditions which indicated that the drug was being taken to adjacent, and, for the time being, unoccupied areas of China. There were 148 seizures of Chinese raw opium which involved 7,380 taels of this drug. Of these three only were of the large type (see Appendix IIA), and in one, which involved 2,650 taels, it is believed that the opium, which came from the Shui Yuen and Liang Chow Districts, had reached Hong Kong via dealers in Shanghai and was intended for Singapore. The opium was not of the usual Yunnan type normally found in the Hong Kong illicit

market. It will be seen from Appendix IIB that the number of seizures of raw opium in 1939 was 180 compared with 276 in 1938. This decrease was due to the shortage of raw opium in the illicit market and there is no doubt that throughout the year the demand exceeded the supply. A steady demand at a price below that charged for its equivalent of licit opium still exists but many smokers were driven to use licit opium owing to the abnormal price and scarcity of the illicit article.

(2) No poppy, coca plants or Indian hemp plants are cultivated in Hong Kong.

(3) The number of prosecutions for offences against the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance is given in Appendix III. In the case of diacetylmorphine pills it should be noted that the same person is frequently charged with, (a) various dangerous drugs offences, and (b) various opium offences at the same time and place. Full details of all opium prosecutions are given in Appendix IV which is repeated from the report on prepared opium. The usual penalty for the possession of raw opium is H.K. \$20 per tael with a maximum of H.K. \$5,000 with alternative imprisonment up to one year. 2,114 persons were convicted by the magistrates for dangerous drug offences. It should be noted that 258,105 days in gaol were served by dangerous drug prisoners and 153,205 days in gaol by opium prisoners during the year under review, and the proportion of the total gaol expenditure which can be assigned to these prisoners is H.K. \$343,047.30.

(4) As stated above all important cases have already been reported to the League of Nations.

(5) Full details of all dangerous drugs and raw opium seized are given in Appendices I, IIA, IIB, VA and VB.

(6) The price of Chinese raw opium varied between H.K. \$6 and H.K. \$7.60 per tael, and Indian raw opium between H.K. \$7.00 and H.K. \$8.50 per tael during the year under review.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION.

All available information has been given. Statistics of import and movement of acetone anhydride were not available during the year, but there was no indication of the production of this article of diacetylmorphine.

(b) There are no wholesale dealers and the books and stocks of registered chemists are checked from time to time. Such inspections showed that the traffic through legitimate channels was in order.

D.—Other Questions.

XI. CHAPTER VI OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1932.

No further information is available under this head.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM.

Please see special report on prepared opium.

XIII. OTHER DRUGS.

Hong Kong does not appear to possess any traffic under this heading. Careful watch is however kept for the appearance of such drugs on the local market.

Appendix IIA.

MAJOR SEIZURES OF RAW OPIUM DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Place of Seizure.	Kind of Opium.	Taels.	Destination indicated by Circumstances of Seizure.
Water front, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong	Iranian	720	Hong Kong
Garage of 18 Tai Hang Road	Iranian	564	Hong Kong
S.S. Tak Sang, Victoria Harbour	Chinese	2,650	Straits Settlements
S.S. Wing Wo, Victoria Harbour	Chinese	1,500	Hong Kong
Navy Street	Iranian	720	Hong Kong
Connaught Road Central ...	Chinese	575	Hong Kong

Appendix IIB.

Appendix IIIB.

CASES AT THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG RELATING TO PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE
No. 35 OF 1935 DURING 1939.

Case No.	Number of Persons Charged.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Discharged.	Total of Sentences Imposed.
1	63	63	3	180½ years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1883	Nov. 1, 1883	1 W.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 F, 1 M	1 F, 3 Y.H.L., M, 1 Y.H.L.	At the time of the raid the female was found in the act of concealing 3,000 pills on the index person. The latter had brought a special delivery note for six packets of pills. The premises were used as a depot for a pill factory.
1883	Dec. 1, 1883	1 W.	Nil	Nil	Yec—small scale only.	Yec—small amounts	1 M.	1 Y.H.L.	The premises were raided during defendant's absence and newly delivered pills were found. The defendant returned during the search.
1883	Dec. 2, 1883	1 W.	Nil	Nil	Nil	18 ozs. Biscuits only	1 F.	1 F, 3 Y.H.L.	The defendant was out at the time of the raid but returned within half an hour. The premises were used as a depot for a pill factory—special jackets, for carrying pills in the streets, were found.
1883	Dec. 2, 1883	1 W.	9,200	Nil	Nil	Nil	3 F.	3 F, 3 Y.H.L. each.	These premises had been raided about six weeks earlier and new gear for a factory was then broken up. The females were found actually making the pills and the depot for powders at another address was also raided, but only a small stock of harmless ingredients was found.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.3.	Unnumbered house, Tong Mei Village.	40,650	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	1 M.	3 Y.H.L.	A small factory-premises had been occupied for one week only.
23.3	15 Yim Po Fong Road, 2nd floor.	17,000	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	N. A.	—	A large scale factory—pre- mises were locked up and nobody was at home at the time of the raid. A factory had been located on the same pre- mises in August 1933.
27.3.	26 Connaught Road W. 1st floor.	20,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 M. (a small boy aged 13 years	6 Mths in Juvenile Home.	The small boy and pills were found in a room in a Chinese hotel—an clothing or gear was found in the room and the boy refused to state where he lived or who his parents were.
28.3	21 Lion Rock Road, 2nd floor.	7,000	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	2 M.	2 M.D.	This flat had only been occupied for a few days and operations had been conducted on a small scale. Over 50-lbs. of pill ingredients were found and the drying cupboard was a very large one, indicating that operations on an exten- sive scale were conform- plated.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	107 00	Nil	4 02	Yes	Yes	2 M. 2 F.	1 F. 3 V.H.L. (2 M. 3 V.H.L. 1 F.D.	A large scale factory which had operated on the premises raided for about 10 days. The pills seized represented the day's output and were being packed for distribution at the time of the raid.
2	Nil	Nil	8 00 P. 00 per 100 A.P. 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00	Nil	Nil	1 M.	3 V.H.L.	The defendant was stopped and searched in the street and the packet containing the medicine was found on his person.
3	27 00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 F.	3 V.H.L.	Pills were found in a leather suitcase on the premises. Defendant admitted this case and contents were placed in her charge by a friend.
4	107 00	107 00	107 00	Yes	Yes	1 M. 2 F.	1 M. 2 F. 5 V.H.L. each	This was a large scale factory which had been established on a lonely beach. The matched waxes were built and the persons arrested were obviously not used to a country life. 120 lbs. of various pills in medicine were seized.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.5.	7 Spring Garden Lane. 2nd floor.	9,383 (also see Col. 10)	Yes (see Col. 10)	Nil	Yes small scale	Yes small amount	1 M.	18 Mths. H.L.	This was a small scale factory which appeared to specialize in two types of pills (a) with diacetylmorphine and (b) without diacetylmorphine. Under the latter head 27,000 pills and 6½ ounces of pink mass were found.
2.6.	38 Third Street, 3rd floor.	200	59,300	Nil	Yes small scale	Yes small amount	N. A.	—	The factory was discovered in a tenement house by Sanitary Inspectors during the course of a routine visit. The occupants of the cubicle escaped.
9.6.	64 Marble Road, Ground floor.	71,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N. A.	—	The pills were found in a locked room on the floor and the occupants of the room had not been seen by the principal tenant of the floor for two days. The room was used as a distributing depot for a pill factory.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2,000	2,000	1,000	Yes small only	2 M.	1 M. 3 Y.H.L. 1 M.D.		This factory was located after investigations hav- ing many weeks dur- ing the whole of which the two males arrested had been under observa- tion. It appeared to have operated on a small scale only.
2	Nil	Nil	1,000	Yes large scale	Yes— 150—lbs.	N. A.		The premises were un- occupied at the time of raid and from the quan- tity of gear found at least six workers were employed in making pills. The premises had been occupied for less than a month.
3	1,200	Nil	1,000	Nil	Small amount	1 M.	3 Y.H.L.	The male arrested occupied a small room at the rear of the floor. The room appeared to be used as a depot for a factory.
4	1,500	5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 M. & 1 F.	3 Y.H.L. each.	The male and female were arrested in the act of carrying the pills, and packed in two bins, along a public road.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.6.	Tai Kwun Hotel, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 M. & 1 small boy.	1 M. 3 Y.H.L.	The male and small boy were found in a room in a Chinese hotel with the pills packed in three parcels. The room had been rented by a second male who could not be traced and the small boy had carried the parcels of pills into the room from a motor car. No clothing or travelling gear were found in the room. The small boy was convicted before the Juvenile Court and fined \$250 or 6 months in the Remand Home. Fine paid.
4.7.	Unnumbered Hut, Shallowater Bay, H.K. Island.	154,000	Nil	Nil	Yes—large scale.	Yes 76—lbs.	3 M. 3 F.	3 M. & 2 F. 3 Y.H.L. each, 1 F.D.	A large factory which had operated in a lonely hut on the seashore for five weeks. The powders found were sufficient for a second batch of pills.
6.7.	Unnumbered Hut, Shek Kip Mei.	Nil	8,000	Nil	Yes	Yes—small amount	N. A.	—	The hut was locked up and deserted at the time of the raid and no information about the inmates could be obtained.

A small factory—not in operation at time of raid.
Two males who were on the floor at the time of the raid escaped over the roof to adjoining houses.
A large scale factory which had operated for three weeks in a flat situated in a house in a good class neighbourhood. Three of the females arrested were juveniles.
A small scale factory—the pills found had been made during the previous night.
Five males were originally arrested but two escaped on the way to the Police Station. The day's output of pills were in process of being packed at the time of the raid, which was at midnight. The room used as a pill factory had been rented from the owner of the house about three weeks before the raid.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.8.	Street, Victoria, Hong Kong.	40,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 M.	18 Mths. H.L.	The defendant was found carrying a basket in which the pills were packed. He refused to disclose their source or destination. The pills were warm when seized and had obviously come from a pill factory within an hour or so of the male's arrest.
17.8.	7 Ming Yuen Street, Top floor.	114,200	53,800	Nil	Yes	Yes	1 M. & 1 F. 3 Y.H.L.	1 M. 5 Y.H.L. 3 M. & 1 F. 3 Y.H.L.	The persons arrested were found making diacetylmorphine pills at the time of the raid. The premises were a floor in a Chinese tenement house and had been occupied by one of the male defendants for four months.
21.8.	25 Parkes Street, 2nd floor.	38,700	42,800	Nil	Yes	Yes	2 M.	1 M. & Y.H.L. 1 M. 3 Y.H.L.	The males were found making pills at the time of the raid. One of the males had been convicted in 1938 for running a Diacetylmorphine pill divan.

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19.9.	15 Seymour Road, Ground floor.	58,000	Nil	Nil	Yes—large scale	80—lbs.	2 M.	1 M.D. at Magistracy. 1 M. 3 Y.H.L.	The factory was not working at the time of the raid but it was obvious that pill making on a fairly large scale had been carried on at this address.
20.9.	28, Clarence Terrace, Ground floor.	31,000	18,000	Nil	Yes—large scale	Yes about 40—lbs.	N. A.	—	The premises were in use as a pill factory but nobody was found on them at the time of the raid.
9.10.	25 Mosque Junction, Ground floor.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	N. A.	—	Nobody was found on the premises at the time of the raid and the gear found was packed up ready for removal. The floor had been let to new occupants on October, 1st, 1939.
11.10.	5 Lan Lei Street, Ground floor.	222,500	Nil	Nil	Small amount	Nil	N. A.	—	The premises were on the ground floor of a block of semi European flats and the pills were found in a locked room on the mezzanine floor. From the appearance of this room and the absence of pill making gear it was obvious that the room was used for pill packing and distribution.

A small scale factory which was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The hut had been recently built and operations appeared to have been carried on on a small scale.

The premises, which had only been occupied for a few days, were being used as a distributing depot for Directmarine pills.

This was a newly established factory and the pills found had been made about three hours before the raid.

The defendants were found making pills at the time of the raid.

The hut was newly built and nobody was on the premises at the time of the raid.

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Yes small amount only

Yes

No

No

No

No

No

Yes

Yes

No

No

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.12.	191 Sai Yeung Choi St. Top floor.	15,500	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	N. A.	—	This floor had been rented for one week only and nobody was found on the floor at the time of the raid.
27.12.	97 Thomson Road, 3rd floor.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes— 25—lbs.	N. A.	—	This floor had been occupied a few days. Gear and powders for the manufacture of pills had been collected but no pills were found and none appeared to have been made on the premises.
27.12.	15 Yin Po Fong Street, 2nd floor.	49,000	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	N. A.	—	This was the third occasion in the last two years on which a pill factory had been located on this floor. The cubicle used as a pill factory was locked up at the time of the raid.

Appendix VB.

DETAILS OF IMPORTANT DANGEROUS DRUG SEIZURES.

Date	Where Found.	Amount Seized.	Arrests.	Result of Case.
1904	From passenger, ex "Yi Shan" from Macao, was carrying packets of Medicinal tea containing the drug.	27 ounces.	1 F.	3 Y.H.L.
1905	Room, Cecil Hotel, Victoria, Hong Kong.	12½ ounces.	1 M.	3 Y.H.L.
				Defendant entered a room in the hotel in which three other males had been found a few minutes earlier by Revenue officers. He had the diacetylmorphine in three packets concealed on his person, and it is surmised that he had an appointment to meet the three males and hand over the diacetylmorphine.

